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FRIDAY,
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOV

WITH few exceptions, if in varying degrees, the older generation of Asian nationalists today could still trace their gradually growing awareness of Asian dignity, of freedom and democracy to the inspiring history of the American Revolution. As youthful patriots humiliated, suppressed, nursing a festering hatred of foreign domination, their imagination was fired by the success of this great revolt against colonial rule. They would not displease to speak so intimately then as did Washington, and they cultivated a fond familiarity with Jefferson and Lincoln long before Engels or Marx began to have any practical meaning for them.

THROUGHOUT most of that seething and resentful continent, the American tradition of anti-colonialism remained strong during World War II. This was true of China as well, where even today the vast fund of American goodwill built up since the turn of the century has not been completely corroded by the bitterness of the war years. Then, the same American post-war generosity which pumped life and fresh hope into the heart of her European allies, made her increasingly suspect in Asian eyes. American treasure and technical skill which transformed the economies of Britain, France and Holland, among others, at the same time strengthened their colonial positions.

TODAY, there is a rapidly growing realization in America to what extent the once-glowing tradition had faded. This is clearly reflected in the red-carpet treatment of Indonesia's Prime Minister Soekarno, who, touching trianon at Washington's tomb last week did not prevent him, later the same day, from addressing Congress with a frank exposition of "neutralist" Asia's views on international affairs. The popular and journalistic acclaim which Soekarno received gave the visitor, and which politely ignored that Dr. Soekarno had strongly pressed for the inclusion of Communists in the new Sastromidjaja Government — indicates more than this recently offensive nationalism. Perhaps it is a sign of Americans' discomfiture at her exclusive identification in Asia with such "liberty-loving democrats" as South Korea's Syngman Rhee, Vietnam's Mr. Diem, Thailand and Chiang Kai-shek of Formosa — none of whom has shown that they love and respect democracy anything like they hate and fear Communism.

FOR America, the climb to her former Asian empire of prestige is somewhat impeded by earlier commitments to precisely those regimes which progressive Asia regards as reactionary puppets who are prepared to summon Western arms might against them. But General Chiang, whose sole raison d'être is to lead, or at least provoke, a "counter-offensive" against the mainland, and yet, though Chiang firmly believes America is somehow grateful to him, and there is an inclination in Washington to acknowledge a debt, it is the Kuomintang leader who owes the American people what he can never repay.

ARGENTY is not entirely deaf to American import, a new lease on life on Formosa. But in the ensuing seven years there has been no evidence, despite its elaborate claims, that absence has made the Chinese heart grow fonder, that Gen. Chiang has rallied any sort of support on the mainland, nor that the great body of Asia regard him as anything but a threat to the peace of the area. Delicate and involved though the China question is, it seems inevitable that the time is drawing nearer when the U.S. must tackle it in the context of its rapidly evolving new policy towards Asia.

Jerusalem, May 25.

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U.S. Would Send Top Military to Russia

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UPI). — The State Department today said it would "seriously consider" any Soviet invitation for the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to visit Russia.

The spokesman added that no such invitation had been received.

However, the Department took the unusual step of making an official comment on a newspaper dispatch to the effect that such an invitation would be formally announced soon.

The report appeared in the "New York Daily News."

The spokesman said that "such a proposal would be seriously considered in the light of any conditions imposed."

Meanwhile, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks said at a news conference today that the U.S. will explore the possibilities of increased trade in peaceful goods with the Soviet bloc.

He added that no consideration is given to renewing of trade relations "with China, but we indicated that Britain has evidence

of a desire to ease restrictions on the China trade. He predicted that "the more we stay at peace and the more normal the world becomes, the more pressure there will be to bring things up to date."

The Secretary said that in 1963 commercial shipments to Russia and other countries of the U.S. of the Committee for Liberation of North Africa today handed to the Yugoslav Foreign Minister a memorandum calling for mediation in Algeria by three outside nations.

Bouhafa, a Tunisian by birth, said one of the nations was Yugoslavia, which was this month's President of the Security Council, and was a neutral in the North African dispute. Another was Egypt, but he declined to disclose the third nation.

French Reported 'Receptive' To Nehru's Plan

NEW DELHI, Thursday (UPI). — The French Government is reportedly "quite receptive" to the Indian five-point formula for a settlement in Algeria in the hope that President Nehru's prestige and influence with Arab leaders might aid in bringing about a political compromise. "The Times of India" reported yesterday that the Nehru plan was in reality a "Krishna Menon plan" drawn up by the Indian Minister without Portfolio.

The plan, it was reported, was conveyed to the French Government before Mr. Nehru announced it on Tuesday, and therefore did not come as a surprise to the French.

Visiting Europe, U.S.

It was revealed today that Mr. Nehru is expected to follow up the plan when he visits Paris and Cairo in July, after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London, and after meeting with President Eisenhower in Washington.

Meanwhile, in Belgrade, Abed Bouhafa, representative in the U.S. of the Committee for Liberation of North Africa, today handed to the Yugoslav Foreign Minister a memorandum calling for mediation in Algeria by three outside nations.

Bouhafa, a Tunisian by birth, said one of the nations was Yugoslavia, which was this month's President of the Security Council, and was a neutral in the North African dispute. Another was Egypt, but he declined to disclose the third nation.

French Smash Big Group of Rebels

ALGIERS, Thursday (UPI). — French troops smashed a strong rebel force near Sidi Bouzid in the Soummam Valley and killed at least 100 rebels. The valley is 25 miles southwest of Bougie.

The battle with the unified, well-armed rebels, which took place yesterday, was the biggest single operation reported in the past four days.

In Algiers French police secretly swept through the city last night, closed a net around suspected rebel quarters. A large number was arrested, officials said.

Insurgents continued to be reported from all parts of this strike-torn country. Farms were attacked and wires cut in the Constantine area of eastern Algeria. The killing of two Moslem workers was reported from the Oran section.

Reservists Protest

More French reservists demonstrated last night at the Antibes and Nice railway stations in France in an effort to slow down troop trains taking them to camp en route to Algeria. Their tactics in delaying troop movements to Algeria were becoming desperate.

Scuffles broke out at the Antibes station late last night between 200 persons seeing reservists off on a troop train.

More than a dozen police were reported injured at Nice station, a railway official said.

As an example of the extreme resistance from arms reductions he cited the water power plans for the Nile, which he said would increase the area of Egypt's arable land by a third, put an end to floods, and increase by several times the amount of electrical power.

Plea to Speed Move From North Africa

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A plea to the Government to speed up the immigration of North African Jews to Israel was addressed by Mr. Asher Hassia, Chairman of N. African immigrants' Association. Copies of the letter were sent to the President, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Hassia thus follows a lead given by Poland and Hungary, both of which have announced the release and "rehabilitation" of political prisoners.

The letter states that 500,000 Jews in North Africa "live in constant fear," that they are being "kidnapped," their property is being stolen and their homes are being destroyed.

The local press is demanding that Jewish emigration be limited, the letter continues, and warns that an iron curtain is slowly descending before "a faithful and vital transport system which this morning from his home in the U.S. to the House of Representatives today.

The paper was told that imports from overseas would be considerably less than in the past, and this would demand more imports.

To be able to pay for more imports Australia must increase exports and seek to attract more capital from abroad. The paper said.

Australian Economy Soen Worsening

CANBERRA, Thursday (UPI). — A forecast that Australia's economic problems would worsen was made in a White Paper tabled by Premier Robert Menzies in the House of Representatives today.

The paper was told that imports from overseas would be considerably less than in the past, and this would demand more imports.

To be able to pay for more imports Australia must increase exports and seek to attract more capital from abroad. The paper said.

U.S. INT'L POLICY RELAXED: GAITSKELL

LONDON, Thursday (UPI). — Mr. Gaitskell said today he had found the U.S. attitude to international affairs "rather more relaxed" nowadays. The leader of the Labour Party arrived home this morning from his American visit.

He told reporters he found Anglo-American relations "pretty good." I found a widespread acceptance of the view that if countries wished to be neutral they should be allowed to be neutral.

TAMAR COUNCIL

SDOM, Thursday. — The new Tamar Regional Council was officially inaugurated here today in the presence of a large number of public figures. Mr. Y. Almog was formally proclaimed Chairman of the council by Mr. Y. Peleg, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior.

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Cyprus Police Open Fire In Turkish Riots

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Security forces opened fire in Nicosia and used tear-gas to quell Turkish rioting which broke out today in Cyprus towns over the killing of a Turkish Cypriot policeman last night.

There were Turkish protests in Limassol, where the whole town was promptly placed under curfew, Paphos and Larnaca, as well as Nicosia itself, where troops tonight are on a strip of no-man's land right across the walled city to keep the peace between Turks and Greeks.

It was officially announced that the Turkish policeman killed last night was Police Constable Lisan Ahmed, married, with two children. His funeral was held at Polis this morning.

The British Foreign Office had published casualty figures from reported anti-Communist underground activities. But no other details were given.

Underground Killed 30,000, Poles Admit

VIEENNA, Thursday (UPI). — More than 30,000 members of the secret police, soldiers and party officials have been killed by "elements of the people's regime" since the end of World War Two, it was reported today in the provincial Polish newspaper "Glos Koszalinianek" published in Koszalin.

It is the first time the Polish Foreign Office has published casualty figures from reported anti-Communist underground activities. But no other details were given.

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Soekarno Urges U.S. to Take Lead

NEW YORK, Thursday (UPI). — President Soekarno of Indonesia today challenged the U.S. to take the lead in "a genuine revolution" to take the leadership in working for world peace.

He confessed, however, that he was not sure that the U.S. was capable of playing this role.

He was at a meeting of the International Federation of Foreign Policy Association here.

"Can America in her period of wealth and maturity reawaken her slumbering revolutionary instincts?" he asked.

He asked, will the U.S. help in the new civilization of freedom and prosperity, follow the road of other great civilizations and "amash the rock of history?"

Or, he asked, will the U.S. with its new civilization of freedom and prosperity, follow the road of other great civilizations and "amash the rock of history?"

As an example of the extreme resistance from arms reductions he cited the water power plans for the Nile, which he said would increase the area of Egypt's arable land by a third, put an end to floods, and increase by several times the amount of electrical power.

He took a brief step at the beginning of his speech in which he talked about countries which seek to build their economic system "on the preservation of poverty among millions of people..."

Mr. Soekarno asserted that "a force which constitutes a rival idea to the old conception of national and social revolutions, a new concept of social civilization introduced into nations comprising about 900 million souls."

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Social & Personal

The President yesterday received in separate audiences Mr. Arich Aroch, Minister designate to Brazil, the Director of the Agency France Presse, Mr. Fabien Lacombe, who was accompanied by Mr. D. Landor, Director of the Government Press Information Office, and Justice Gad Frumkin, President of the Institute for Israel-American-Israel Cultural Relations.

Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Yitzhak Nissim entertained to tea yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Van Ameringen, guests were the Minister of Finance, Mr. L. Eshkol, the Netherland's Minister, Mr. G. Bollestein; the Israeli Minister to the Netherlands, Dr. E. Yoran; Dr. D. Joseph, M.K., and their ladies.

The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky, last night gave a reception at the Accademia Grand Hotel for Argentine residents in Israel on the occasion of the 186th anniversary of the May Revolution in his country.

The President of the International Bar Council, Mr. Charles Mason Remey, and members of the Council, yesterday gave a tea for invited guests at their centre in Haifa.

A farewell reception was given for four U.S. experts who have completed their work here under the Technical Assistance Programme at the home of Dr. C. Hart Schaeff, Resident Representative of the Technical Assistance Board of the U.S. The experts are Mr. F. Hindmarch of Britain, authority on public administration; Mr. V. Teljo of Finland, adviser on the manufacture of nylon stockings; Mr. H. Elms of Holland, farm machinery expert; and Mr. F. Robertson of Britain, air traffic expert.

Representatives of nine airlines which serve Israel were the luncheon guests yesterday of Mr. Theodore Koleik, Director of the Government Tourist Corporation, at the Armon Hotel, Tel Aviv.

A reception was held at the Artists House in Jerusalem last night for Mr. Meir Margalit of the Ohel Theatre Company after the premiere performance by the Orot Theatre Group of Fernando Loureiro's "Tomorrow Has Already Come." The reception marked Mr. Margalit's 50th birthday and the 30th anniversary of his work on the stage in this country.

The National Committee of the Israeli and British Commonwealth Association at its recent annual meeting elected the following officers for 1955: Mr. Max Seligman, Chairman; Mr. Norman Jacobs, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Menachem Dolan, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Jack Raphael, Honorary Treasurer. Mrs. Vera Weissman again accepted the Presidency of the Association.

Jerusalem's first "Sonorama" concert of symphonic and jazz music in three-dimensional sound will be held at the Artists House, tomorrow at 8 p.m.

A fashion show sponsored by Young WIZO will be held on Sunday, May 27, at 3 p.m. at the Zion Hotel, Haifa. Proceeds will be devoted to the WIZO of Young WIZO, Jerusalem.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE AT MIAMI HOTEL

HAIFA. Thursday. — The Miami Hotel, on the Kiryat Yam suburb sea shore, has been taken over by Mr. K. Taichner, former owner of the Arizona on Mt. Carmel. Without any loans, he has made many improvements and guests at Haifa's only seashore hotel will be charged IL 10 daily.

The hotel has 20 rooms, each with its own hot and cold shower. Mr. Taichner hopes that he will be able to succeed, where others before him gave up, although he received no aid from the Government or the institutions which usually help the hotel trade.

Fined for Overcharging

Three Haifa grocers have been fined from IL 110 to IL 250, with the alternative of imprisonment for five to 10 days, for overcharging. On the same charge an acre dealer was fined IL 100 or two months imprisonment, in addition to a seven-day suspended sentence.

Similar sentences were passed on a farmer of El Makar, for attempting last year to transport melons without a shipping slip, a Jerusalem driver for transporting water melons without a permit, two bakers for not putting labels on their bread, and a third baker for baking leaves below the proper weight.

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PAGE TWO

Beduin Steal, Ransom 2 New Unannounced Dead Sea Scrolls

BALTIMORE, Thursday (Reuter). — Two newly found Dead Sea scrolls, whose discovery had not yet been announced, had been stolen and were being held for ransom. The Professor of Semitic Languages at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William Albright, said in a lecture today that the thieves were Beduin.

They took the scrolls by stealth, practically under the eyes of men guarding them, Dr. Albright said. The scrolls, which had been found in the same area which yielded other Dead Sea scrolls, are early Hebrew manuscripts in the last nine years. They were found "less than a stone's throw" from the Essenes' headquarters which is on a soft limestone cliff overlooking a valley by the Dead Sea.

Dr. Albright gave no other details. He did not say whom the scrolls had been stolen from, or when, or how much ransom had been demanded.

Studies of other Dead Sea scrolls convinced scholars that there was much closer relationship between Judaism and early Christianity than previously supposed. Dr. Albright stated. By fixing the approximate dates of the scrolls' origin, scholars have shown

Urge Tolerance For Hebrew Christians

EDINBURGH, Thursday (Reuter). — The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland today received its condemnation of anti-Semitism but appealed to Jews in Israel to show more tolerance towards Hebrew Christians.

Presenting the report of the Jewish Mission Committee, the Reverend C.A. Smith, the Chairman, said that the Church's missions in Israel have had their successes "but those who make public professions suffer for it." He said, "The Government, of course, is neutral. There is no official persecution. But pressure can be exercised in unofficial ways which can deprive men and women of their livelihood and little children of their bread."

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First Bible Issued In Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Thursday (UPI). — The first Bible published in the Soviet Union since the Russian revolution 38 years ago has just come off the presses.

The handsome marine blue volume containing the Old and New Testaments was published by the Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church of Moscow. It contains pictures of some 150 scenes between the second century B.C.E. to about 66 C.E. This means the New Testament background "is far more Jewish than anyone has ever guessed in print, let alone proved" he said.

JEWISH MANUSCRIPT SAVED

Microfilm plates of a hitherto unknown Jewish manuscript posted to the U.S. to save it from Nazi destruction were made public today in New York by the U.S. Library of Congress which had been found in the same area which yielded other Dead Sea scrolls, whose discovery had not yet been announced, had been stolen and were being held for ransom. The Professor of Semitic Languages at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William Albright, said in a lecture today that the thieves were Beduin.

They took the scrolls by stealth, practically under the eyes of men guarding them, Dr. Albright said. The scrolls, which had been found in the same area which yielded other Dead Sea scrolls, whose discovery had not yet been announced, had been stolen and were being held for ransom. The Professor of Semitic Languages at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. William Albright, said in a lecture today that the thieves were Beduin.

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AUTOMATION ON THE MARCH

Electronic Control Includes Even Replacement of Worn Tools on the Job

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (O.P.N.S.) — In Cleveland, there is a cement factory that uses no manual labour in its production. A combination of radio and hydraulics and one of 1,800 different formulas can be selected and, by a single operator, controlled into merchandise. He has only to select the correct punched card, and the automatic mechanisms take over and obey, controlling automation for deficiencies in the raw materials or for an excess of water. The finished product is loaded automatically into a waiting truck. This factory has twice the capacity of the company's conventional plant.

This, of course, is automation. It can be regarded as a post-war revolution that either threatens the livelihood of workers or offers them a new and marvelous opportunity for a wise and freedom. In America, it is being treated as an extension of the technological development of mankind, which has moved from tools to machines, to factories, to assembly lines, and now to the

There are many sorts of automation, and only rarely is it absolute. There are simple machines that control themselves with a mechanical intelligence, like the thermostatic control on an oven. There are complex mixing and heating processes in the chemical industry, in oil refineries and bakeries, where the manual worker is eliminated in favour of a few white-coated supervisors. There are the computing machines which can do the work of large clerical staffs.

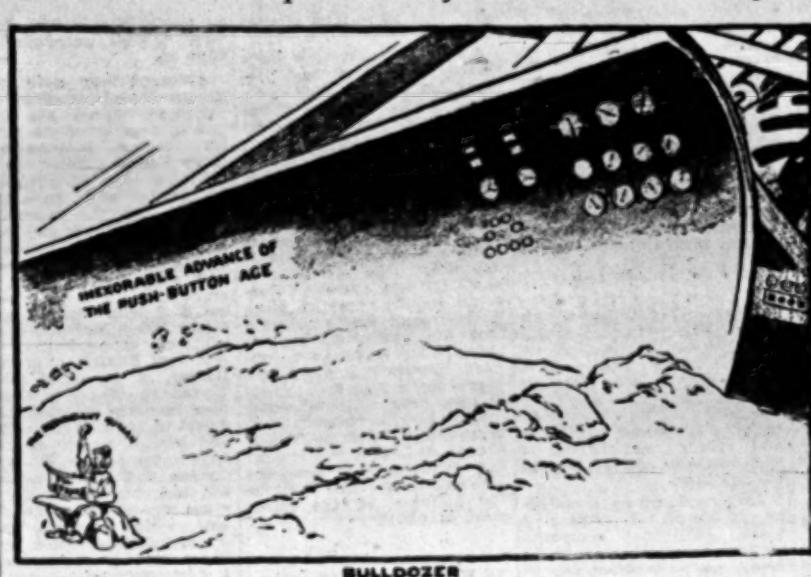
Assembly Line

Most dramatic of all is the striking of many assembly lines to a great assembly line which is controlled electronically. This is sometimes called "Detroit automation." One of its most spectacular examples is a four-year-old Ford assembly line in Cleveland, which produces 100 blocks, which allows for the wear of tool edges and which replaces — all automatically — blunted cutting edges.

It is easy to see why the introduction of such techniques might scare workers in a competitive economy. In the American chemical industry, for example, production has risen 50 per cent in the past seven years, and its force of production workers has only slightly increased.

The hurt from automation can only be avoided easily in an expanding economy, and that seems to be the necessary condition of America's national life. Her productivity now increases at the rate of five per cent a year. But this is not the whole answer.

The total figure of America's labour force is being increased by 700,000 a month. This is reflected in the pockets of depression, in, for instance, agriculture and the textile industry, but the creation of new industries, like



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plastics, television and atomic energy, and the expansion of the old industries, have somewhat abated, and severe labour pain has been avoided. But it is unlikely that these conditions will be permanent. Few expect the American economy to remain for ever at its present point, and there is no trace of nations planning in the introduction of automation. It is bound in the end to emphasize the patchiness of this vast and fabulous economy. The manufacturers are introducing automation to produce more goods more cheaply and for no other reason. The change has been cushioned by local consultation with the unions. The labour attitude has been that they can only be asked to accept it to oppose it. The unions in America tend to act as separately as the old principalities of Germany, and there is no unified attitude. But at least one of their leaders has voiced disquiet.

He is Walter Reuther, head of the automobile workers. Detroit is the capital of the industry and 8 per cent of the working force there is out of work. The industry now employs some 700,000, and there are 118,000 unemployed workers. This is not the result of automation, but of over-production and overliving last year, and of tightening of credit this year.

This month, Reuther wrote to the leading manufacturers in the automobile and farm implement industries and to local civic leaders, suggesting a conference on the condition of the industries. High on his list of topics was automation. So far, he has received no answer. This is not the result of automation, but of over-production and overliving last year, and of tightening of credit this year.

The Civil Servants' Art Exhibition, which was reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post*, when it was first shown in the Capital, has now opened at "Beth Galim" Hall, where the advantage of seeing it before the prize adjudication. Nobody will object to the award of the First Prize to E. Shamir's "Portrait" (oil), a powerful interior study with a dominant grey figure and light reflected off different motifs. The Second Prize went to J. Dasevsky; of his series, "The Fisherman," he received the prize this month in Chicago. The size of a steamer trunk, it records a magnetic tension between man and sea through the machine at a speed of 12 inches a second. It records the sound and the picture, and it works like a tape recorder.

The Good Life

A tape-recorder that records television programmes is the newest thing in the U.S. It is being marketed by a new company, and the machine this month in Chicago. The size of a steamer trunk, it records a magnetic tape at a speed of 12 inches a second through the machine at a speed of 12 inches a second. It records the sound and the picture, and it works like a tape recorder.

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BASIS OF CRADLE-TO-GRAVE SYSTEM Integrating Social Services

By Gorda Luft

ISRAEL is not yet a fully fledged welfare state but it possesses more than the bare elements of social services "from the cradle to the grave." For a majority of the population, including immigrants, pre-natal care helps expand existing efforts to ensure a healthy birth. Infant mortality has been lowered perceptibly through hospital births and child clinics. Nurseries, toddlers' homes and kindergartens help to look after small children. The post-natal clinics and post-lunches take over when they grow bigger. And so on and so forth until old age.

There are gaps in the system, some of them big and dangerous. The resources of the state, while well-intended, are not nearly sufficient for everything which could and should be done. Private associations take over where public authorities leave off or start in a field which needs special attention.

It is by no means easy to arrive at a comprehensive survey of social welfare activities in Israel. It is not even easy to define what should come into this category. In a memorandum submitted recently to an international conference for social welfare, Israel included the whole field of "mutual aid" — producers and land settlements cooperation — in the concept of social welfare. This concept is not what one usually means when one talks of social welfare activities, which are what public authorities and private associations do to alleviate human suffering.

Material Conditions

It is, however, recognized today that human suffering is largely a function of a community's social system on the one hand and its preventive and social assistance facilities on the other. A community that knows no slums will have less juvenile delinquency, less sickness, less fear of epidemics. In a society with a high standard of living and low unemployment, the problem of nutrition is no longer one of insufficient food but one of avoiding excess weight.

However, material conditions make social welfare work one of the important fields of activity in a modern society. Psychological and sociological factors enter the picture.

Problems of Adjustment

Interviews with the technicians this week, Mr. Cheney said that the field of industrial design presents great and challenging opportunities for artistic and commercial development in Israel. There are excellent raw materials available, given the one piece of imported material and designed especially for locally made radio sets. It will be more attractive and cost less to manufacture, he claims, than the standard European and American models on which local manufacturers have hitherto based their designs.

Ceramic Heaters

Another of his ideas is carried out, we may be able to warm ourselves next winter in novel kerosene room-heaters, attractive pieces in ceramic and asbestos cement, instead of imported sheet-metal as hitherto. Stoves of this type will answer local needs far better than imitations of foreign models now on the market. Mr. Cheney maintains, he would also like to see new designs in domestic washing machines.

Mr. Cheney speaks with quiet, infectious enthusiasm.

He has found Israel exciting and stimulating, he confesses, and adds with a charming smile, "it makes you feel as if you want to come and see and if you have seen it, if they are the sort you might better use for your own commercial advantage anywhere else."

Delicious Frozen Desserts

By Our Food Editor

IN a warm country like Israel, with four firms turning out wondrous powders all ready for making quick ice creams, the opportunity is now here for the housewife to become a perfectionist in frozen desserts which are so refreshing. But there are not the only delights in the frozen dessert family. Here is a brief catalogue of the varieties of desserts that come under this heading.

In the Ice Cream family we have the Plain, or Philadelphia Ice Cream, made of cream and sugar, with milk sweetened, flavoured and frozen. Bisque Ice Cream is made by adding ground nuts or pulverized cake crumbs or macaroona, to Plain Ice Cream. French and American Ice Cream has custard foundation made with cream, sugar, eggs and Plain Ice Cream. French and many eggs in their mixture and the American variety is plain, but usually rich in cream. Italian Ice Cream is very rich and its Neapolitan variety, for example, is layered in various coloured and flavours (known here as Cassata).

Then we come to the second category: Mousse are desserts made of whipped cream, sweetened and frozen without stirring. Gelatine is often used to give body to a mousse (and it is then sometimes called "Fruit Mousse"). Pudding is made by pouring a hot thick syrup over beaten egg yolks or beaten egg whites, adding whipped cream and freezing without stirring.

Ice cream fruit juices—some times diluted—frozen and stirred during the freezing. Sherbets are light, frosty, frozen desserts with either egg whites or milk along with the fruit juices. Sometimes gelatine is added. Bombe are a combination of two or more frozen mixtures packed in a covered mold. French mousse is a wash of ice frozen to a mush, with some highly spiced fruit juice or other flavouring added. Sorbets are sherbets made of several kinds of fruit.

In addition to those there are such fairy-tale frozen dishes as Frozen Pudding, Frozen Cakes, Rolls, Baked Alaska (an ice cream dish that also goes into the oven and is sometimes served ad amicis!), Neapolitan Pudding (really an ice-cream dish), not to mention the enchanting sundaes that can be made out of combinations of ice cream, fruits, nuts and

and die. The second group of institutions was born with Zionist colonization, when the bare elements of social services "from the cradle to the grave." For a majority of the population, including immigrants, pre-natal care helps expand existing efforts to ensure a healthy birth. Infant mortality has been lowered perceptibly through hospital births and child clinics. Nurseries, toddlers' homes and kindergartens help to look after small children. The post-natal clinics and post-lunches take over when they grow bigger. And so on and so forth until old age.

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Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IN anticipation of an off-club holiday, I permade the House of the House that we can allow ourselves to have a late night, promising him an equally late morning the next day. With this in mind, I also leave sandwiches and milk and money on the table to bribe the children to go to bed. The children as soon as they get up, son, who always gets up early, is used to this, but my daughter, who on school mornings has to be practically dragged out of bed, only later contracted the habit of getting up early (on holidays only) and sighing heavily outside my door until I can't stand it any longer. Even with breakfast waiting by the time they have dined noisily in bed and are quarreling in a fierce whisper about whose turn it is to clear the table and dropped one or two items on the tiles, I am unusually wide awake and only strong principles prevent me from getting up and doing everything myself.

THIS time as soon as the crashing of the front door has announced their departure, I relax and close my eyes again, opening them the next moment as the telephone rings. I am a little worried, looking optimistically at the inker figure nearby, hoping that either it will rouse itself to answer, or the ringing will stop by itself. As neither of these desirable events come to pass, I have myself up in bed and inquire of the telephone if I can be of any assistance. The voice at the other end says it is sorry to disturb us on a holiday but he has to inform us that the bus is out of order and all the medicine is going is had and all the patients are in imminent danger of being poisoned thereby, it is imperative that it should be attended to at once.

To complicate matters fur-

ther, there are many other sets of blood type substances, including the famous Rh series. The latter must also be taken into account when matching blood for transfusions.

Biological Facts

This set of biological facts is the despair of racial bigots. They are forced to accept the fact that there is greater biological compatibility between a white man and a member of a darker race of substance A in their red blood cells, those with substance B, those with both A and B, those with neither, those with any blood type substance present (type O). The letters on the identification tags indicate the type of blood that the bearer required in case of hemorrhage from wounds, or in case of shock, made blood transfusion.

The wrong type of blood given to weakened individuals might easily be more likely to kill the recipient than the enemy's bullet imbedded in his body.

The potential danger of improper blood transfusion lies in the fact that people with different blood types in their blood serum (antibody) that causes red cells with B substance to clump together and eventually to dissolve. Similarly those with B substance have an antibody which clumps type A cells. Those with AB have no antibodies (otherwise their serum would clump with their own red cells) while those with type O (no blood type substance) have antibodies against both A and B blood. It follows from this that those with type AB blood and no antibodies can be transfused with almost any kind of blood (universal recipient). The blood of those with type O (universal donor) can be given to almost anyone, since it has no blood type substance for antibodies to attack.

Reproduction

Another aspect of current research into the significance of the blood types is the suggestion that marriages between individuals of certain blood types result in fewer children than those between individuals of other blood-type combinations. Of course, even if this theory is successfully proven, it should not deter any two prospective mates from plunging into wedlock. The differences in fertility between the various combinations of blood type bearers of the ABO series are

THICKER THAN WATER

By J. Denner

MILLIONS of soldiers went through World War II wearing identification tags on which were stamped, in addition to the usual "vital statistics," the blood type (group) of the bearer. Many of certain military organizations even had their blood type tattooed on their skin.

It is widely known that mankind is divided into four groups: those with blood type substance A in their red blood cells, those with substance B, those with both A and B, those with neither, those with any blood type substance present (type O). The letters on the identification tags indicate the type of blood that the bearer required in case of hemorrhage from wounds, or in case of shock, made blood transfusion.

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of statistical significance only. No definitive species should be fitted because of the average prospect of reproducing the species with a mate of a certain blood type in 0.3 children less than a competitor. (Incompatibility in the Rh series increases the chances of impregnation.)

Important new discoveries by scientists at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School include the finding of blood type substances not in the red blood cells but also in the white blood cells, called platelets, which participate in the clotting of the blood. These workers have also found blood-type substances in the skin and in the blood. These discoveries suggest that the blood types of donors and recipients of skin and corneal grafts should be compatible in order to increase the chances of successful skin grafts and corneal transplants.

Recently, there have been interesting attempts to correlate blood type tendency to disease specific diseases. It has been concluded by some workers that ulcer of the stomach, for instance, is more frequently found among those with one of the blood types, O or A, than among those of another type. This concept is not as yet generally accepted, and still remains to be fully proven.

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Raincoats Headliners At Paris Shows

By Barbara Miller

PARIS dressmakers greet the rising temperatures with swirling, light-as-air creations in their mid-season collections shown last week.

Flowered chiffons and polka-dotted mouselines came in full-skirted styles which kept the mid-night-walk look popular in the big Spring dress collection.

The mid-season shows sold out trends, but new ideas are often tried out here before the designer launches them in the bi-yearly headlining collections.

However, these showings only endorsed the high-waisted, small-bosomed silhouette without adding any ruffles or poppies to gay, printed silks and brilliantly coloured shantung.

All designers show coats in a variety of rain-proof fabrics ranging from a sporty poplin to gay, printed silks and a delicate rose mohair-pearl handle.

Most fantastic is the white silk umbrella with ivory spokes and cane, topped by a confection of pearls and turquoise stones studding the ivory handle.

In the parasol line, a Dresden shepherdess model catches the eye with a porcelain handle and blue velvet ribbons which encircle the white silk cupola.

French glove manufacturers introduced the "gauntlet" glove for spring and summer wear. This was the white cotton glove, which instead of gauntlet cuff was studded with yellow and white daisies.

Beach wear looks warmer than town clothes this season. Dior shows a bright red, yellow and black striped sweater with a monk-like hood to be worn over bathing suits or swim slacks. Faubus features heavy cotton sailor blouses embroidered in peasant style. Lined with terry cloth, the blouses have matching beach towels and parasols.

(UPI)



Time Off on Martine Carol's swift local tour to have her hair done in Tel Aviv.

You Need Discipline

WOMEN never stop to wonder how it is that film stars stay young and good-looking

with figures and faces that need far more frequent washing than most winter garments, starching when laundering is extremely useful, as the addition of starch improves the appearance and finish of many articles. Starched pieces also pick up the dirt less easily.

5. If a fine finish is desirable, rub and pat the starch mixture firmly into the fabric.

6. Remove excessive starch by rinsing. If starching is done by machine, use thicker starch, as more is removed when clothes are washed when clothes are wrung by hand.

7. Hang starched clothes to dry immediately to prevent mould.

8. When garments are thoroughly dry, turn right side out and sprinkle with water, unless garments are to be ironed on the wrong side.

9. Iron starched dark-coloured clothes on the wrong side.

Basic Starch Recipe

and suggestions to use:

1/2 cup starch, 1/2 cup water, 1/2 cup cold milk, 1/2 cup cream.

Mix starch and cold water to smooth paste. Add boiling water gradually, stirring constantly. Cook over heat until clear (about 5 min.) or cook over hot water, stirring frequently until clear (about 15-20 min.).

3. Wrinkled clothes are dry as possible. Shake out each garment thoroughly and dry.

4. Turn inside out before immersing in starch mixture.

5. Use enough starch mixture to cover garments.

6. Dipping is not enough; immerse garments and press between the hands to force starch through.

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